



Established 1848.

Sorgo Department.

Cultivators of Northern sugar cane will do well to see Folger, Wilde & Co's advertisement in this issue and then at once send for their new catalogue.

Superphosphate in Raising Cane.

Among the interesting results of experiments with Northern cane, discussed by Prof. Weber at the meeting of the Amber Cane Association at Minneapolis there was one which especially impressed itself upon our mind on account of its direct bearing upon the agricultural welfare of our country. By the application of superphosphate to a plot of Amber cane, not only was the time required for maturing the cane shortened by sixteen days, but the amount of cane sugar was increased over one per cent. The young plants grew vigorously and rapidly in the start, and kept ahead of the weeds. It is evident that the increase in sugar will amply repay the expense of fertilizing, to say nothing of the advantage of a longer working season, and in the cultivation of the crop.

We need not close our eyes against the fact that in the prevailing system of American agriculture our fertile fields are becoming impoverished. The experiment alluded to above shows conclusively that even the rich prairie soil of our boastful sister State, Illinois, responds gratefully to the application of fertilizers. When the use of fertilizers produces returns which will make it an object to the farmer to procure these fertilizers, even with some trouble and cost, then we may expect to see some attention given to this important matter—and, perhaps, not till then. Hence we are constrained to believe that the cultivation of Northern cane may be a means of recovering our exhausted fields, and of preventing the deterioration of others.

The Wisconsin Cane Growers' Meeting.

The Editor of the RURAL WORLD has accepted an invitation to address the Wisconsin Cane Growers' Association, at Madison, at its coming meeting, February 13, 14 and 15. It is thought this will be the largest meeting of Cane Growers held this season. The Cane Growers of Wisconsin are a wide-awake set of men. They have a State that produces a first rate quality of cane, and they will not rest satisfied till they know how to make the best quality of syrup and sugar. They know that by meeting together and comparing notes, and relating experiences, and hearing how the best syrup and sugar are made, they are going to learn how to make it, and that is why they will attend the meeting at Madison in large numbers. There will be a large number of Cane Growers from other States present, also. We got a promise from the Hon. Seth H. Kenney, of Minnesota, that he would try to attend the meeting, and Mr. C. F. Miller, President of the Minnesota Cane Growers' meeting will be present if possible.

These gentlemen are the fathers of the new industry in Minnesota, and their names are familiar to the Cane Growers' Association of the United States. We urged Prof. H. A. Weber of the Champaign, Ill., Sugar Works to attend, and have a partial promise from him that he will go. And we hope our good friend G. W. Gere, Esq., the financier of the Champaign Sugar Works will go to tell, in his inimitable manner, how the finances panned out in that enterprise. Then we think we can promise that Mr. O. B. Jennings, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, will be there. He has been making some investigations and inventions, relating to this industry that in our opinion are going to revolutionize the methods of making syrup and sugar, not only North and South, but throughout the civilized world. We can assure those who attend, that they will gather much valuable information, and will have no cause to regret the little time and expense they incur to do so.

Sugar Factory at Belleville, Ill.

[From St. Louis Republican Jan. 27th.]

As announced, a meeting, both of business men and farmers, interested in the establishing of a sugar manufactory in Belleville and the growing of sugar-cane in that locality, was yesterday afternoon held in the court-house. The object of the meeting was, principally, to listen to the views of those familiar with this industry and also of those who have been instrumental in getting up the cane-growing and sugar manufacturing boom. The meeting was attended by about two hundred persons, most of whom were farmers who are contemplating the growing of cane, and who were anxious to get all the light possible upon the subject. There were also enough business men and capitalists present who will take

stock in the sugar factory to insure its successful establishment if the farmers will grow the cane, and it is said that the sugar company, which has already been organized and licensed, has been assured that there will be a sufficient number of cane-growers to warrant the erection of the sugar factory. The meeting yesterday afternoon was called to order and Don Turner was chosen chairman and August Chenot secretary. After the object was stated Col. N. J. the meeting. This gentleman, having given considerable study and attention to the subject of cane-growing in this latitude, was thoroughly competent to speak about it. He held that farmers could put their land to no more profitable use than that of growing sugar cane. The fact was indisputable, in his estimation, that the farmers in this region would have to give up the growing of wheat, as they could not compete with the wheat-growing regions of the North and Northwest, which were constantly being rapidly developed. Those regions will be able in time to supply all home demands at a figure that will make it unprofitable to raise wheat here. It was the foreign demand that at present made it possible for Illinois farmers to grow wheat at all. The wheat lands here are being run out by the drain that has been and is being made upon them and some other crop has to be substituted. He had no doubt whatever that the best substitute was sugar cane. Its raising would not only be much more profitable to the farmers, but it will enrich the land, as it was well known that sugar cane, like clover, was a rich land fertilizer, so that the farmers would be gainers in two respects: The increased direct profits from the cane, and the fertilization of their exhausted lands. He then described the manner of growing cane, and gave his own observations and experience concerning the industry.

His remarks were closely listened to and were well received.

The other speaker was H. A. Weber of Champaign, Ill., the State chemist of Illinois. His discourse was of both a scientific and practical nature, and proved interesting and instructive. In his region, at Champaign, there was a sugar factory, and last year there were 200 acres of cane grown and this year there would be a thousand acres. There the farmer netted a profit of \$20 to \$30 per acre growing the cane, while the sugar factory made a profit of \$55 per acre in making sugar and glucose from these 200 acres of cane. What could be a better investment? None, in the state chemist's opinion.

After the speaking a number of the meeting came forward and took stock in the Belleville Sugar Factory company. Much interest is being manifested in cane-growing and sugar making, and it may yet become a great industry in St. Clair county. Before adjourning a vote of thanks was tendered to the two distinguished speakers for highly entertaining and instructive addresses.

Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Meeting.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The President—The next topic is the Rio Grande Sugar Works. There is no representative here, but I have a letter from Hon. James Bishop, who was with us last year, and will read it as follows:

OFFICE OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY,
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6, 1882.

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN:

Dear Sir: The notice for the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association was duly received, and subsequently your kind letter of the 25th ultimo, urging me to present, and to secure the attendance of a representation from the Rio Grande Sugar Company.

I very much regret that the pressure upon me just now in the preparation of the Annual Report of the Bureau, to be presented to the Legislature of our State, which meets early in January, is so great that I will not be able to attend the meeting; but will use my best powers of persuasion to secure representation from the Sugar Company.

The guilty conduct of Mr. Hilgert a few months since, which caused him to leave the country, threw the management of the Rio Grande Sugar Company into new hands. These new managers, not having had experience in sugar making, were not prepared for the difficulties which they encountered upon the opening of their works in September last; for while they find an abundance of steam power, and a grinding mill capable of crushing 200 tons of cane a day, the machinery for making sugar was only capable of working up the product of 100 tons of cane. Of course, the mill could not be stopped during the working season for enlargement, and the result was, the loss of a large amount of sugar.

There was but one vacuum pan of medium size, four small centrifugal mills, and about twenty wagons, whereas, there should have been two large vacuum pans, six centrifugal mills, and, at least, one hundred and fifty wagons. The managers of the Company are now preparing to enlarge the mill and put in machinery which will be capable of working up the product of 15,000 tons of cane. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the result of the season's work is far from discouraging. The business was conducted with thorough system. As the cane was carted from the field, each load was weighed as it passed through the factory gate, and at regular intervals, four times each day, samples were taken into the office and carefully tested. These tests varied considerably, but the average for the whole season was 11. Baume, which was slightly higher than the average of last year.

* This syrup was made at Rio Grande, and is independent of what was made by our farmers.

The purity of the cane for the whole season was 84.16. Cane planting was delayed in the spring by bad weather, which kept the cane from maturing later than usual. After the mill opened in September several storms occurred, greatly retarding work—for our cane will not yield its proper per centage of sugar for some days after a continuous rain—and in consequence, for the first two weeks of the season, more syrup than sugar was produced, viz: 112 barrels of sugar and 181 barrels syrup. This condition of things however, soon changed, and on the fourth week the yield was 130 barrels of sugar and 110 barrels of syrup.

As it was feared that the farmers in the vicinity of the mill would not furnish a sufficient supply of cane to keep the works running, the Rio Grande Sugar Company planted several hundred acres of their own land in cane, which led to some very interesting experiments. The details of these experiments I cannot enter into in the brief space of this letter, but will mention some of the results.

One plot of eight acres (actual survey) yielded 136 tons of cane, an average of seventeen tons to the acre.

Another plot of one acre yielded twenty-four tons of cane, under different treatment, yielded twenty-two tons. This cane was weighed before being stripped, as the cane this year was all crushed unstripped, being run through the mill with the blades on, a deduction of 10 percent, for leaves being made by the state in the payment of bounty. I have neither time, nor would it be proper to enter into further details, as our several State Reports will give full particulars in regard to our experiments in sugar culture.

As it may interest the "Association" to know what has been paid in New Jersey for bounties upon both cane and sugar for the present year, up to the 1st inst., I will state the amount:

For 5,638 tons stripped cane @ \$1..... \$5,638.00
For 319,94 lbs manufactured sugar @ 1c..... 3,199.44

\$8,837.44

1,011 barrels of syrup were made upon which there is no bounty.

Very respectfully, JAMES BISHOP.

A member—It would be interesting to know what the comparative product of sugar is in the South.

The President—I saw a statement a short time since, saying they were getting a very remarkable product of sugar the present year—in some instances as high as 125 pounds of sugar per ton of cane, and probably 20 tons of cane per acre.

Mr. Belcher—I think the highest they have ever got is from 130 to 135 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane.

The Secretary—I will read a newspaper cutting in reference to the Southern cane product this season. It is as follows:

WONDERFUL CANE TONNAGE.
[From the New Iberia Sugar-Bowl.]

Up to the beginning of this week, while the sugar yield per acre was highly satisfactory, yet the yield per ton of cane was unusually low—averaging about 100 pounds of sugar to the ton, while the yield generally reached from 110 to 120 pounds, and in rare cases as high as 130 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane.

The season was highly propitious for the growth of cane, and the stand being perfect and the sucking unusually heavy, the long-continued warm weather permitted the plant to attain a size seldom seen in Louisiana. The dry weather also caused a greater maturity of top joints than usual.

This all conspired to give the great tonnage per acre which is a marvel to many. We learn from Mr. R. H. Hale, of New Orleans, that on his coast plantation he is now obtaining forty tons of cane to the acre, and he heard that Mr. Amedee Bringier claimed he was getting forty-nine tons to the acre from some of his land. As more than twenty tons to the acre is seldom obtained, the reader will see what a wonderful cane year this has proven. Now that cool weather has set in, it is likely to become a sugar year as well, and we expect to hear of great yields of sugar per ton as well as heavy tonnage to the acre.

The President—I would like the members to state briefly how many tons, by actual weight, have been obtained per acre, and the number of gallons of syrup to the ton, and if any made sugar, the amount of that, also.

Mr. Allen (of Kansas)—The average yield per acre of my own product was nine tons per acre. One-quarter of mine was of the Amber variety, one-quarter Early Orange, and one-half another variety of Orange. There were some two or three acres of very poor land, and the average of the whole year's operation, including all classes of cane, was thirteen gallons to the ton.

Mr. Pollard (of Wisconsin)—From my sixty acres I obtained eight and eight-tenths tons per acre. Taking cane from a number of different farms the yield was fourteen and three-quarter gallons per ton. I had cane brought to my mill that went as high as sixteen tons to the acre, but the average was eight and eight-tenths.

Mr. Stoud (of Kansas)—On 125 acres of cane, the average was a little over ten tons, that is, counting 2,300 pounds to the ton, and we averaged twelve and three-quarter gallons of syrup to a ton of cane. We allowed 200 pounds for blades and seed. That is the way I bought, and the way I weighed my own. Where allowed to cure for a week we counted 2,000 pounds to the ton.

The President—Did you allow some to cure for a week, and with what result?

Mr. Stoud—We did; and it only took half as much boiling as when worked green. There was scarcely any scum on it, it was pretty near clear. We laid it down in winrows in the field, and afterwards made a rick 300 or 400 yards long—probably 100 tons in it—put up on

the 10th or 15th of October, for fear of frost, and we worked it up the 1st of November. When we commenced working our cane the 1st of November it only tested 4 Baume; in a week or so it tested 7. Our Amber never got above 7.

The President—About what is the relative increased weight of the Orange over the Amber cane per acre?

Mr. Stoud—Well, a good deal of our Amber cane only run about seven tons and our Orange brought up the average to a little over ten. It was about half Amber and half Orange.

The best Amber ran up to eight or nine, and a good deal of the Orange would run to twelve and thirteen.

The President—The Orange would yield 33% per cent. more per acre?

Mr. Stoud—Yes, the Orange out-yielded the Amber considerably. I think, in our estimate, the Orange went fully to 150 gallons, while the Amber yielded only about 100 gallons to the acre. We made syrup only.

Mr. Powell (of Wisconsin)—My average yield per acre was not great, owing to the bad season. Including nineteen acres which I consider almost a failure, I averaged a little less than eighty-two gallons per acre, but leaving it out the average was 136 gallons per acre, or a little over fourteen and one-half gallons of heavy syrup per ton. My only difficulty was that it would granulate too much. I would like to know how we can manage to defecate our syrup properly with an alkali, make it up soon after it is cut and make it into heavy syrup and not have sugar? I have more wet sugar on my hands now than I want to carry over.

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Mr. Belcher—I think the highest they have ever got is from 130 to 135 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane.

Mr. Root (of Michigan)—We worked up on a small scale, this year, with steam, some twenty acres, but didn't weigh the cane. It yielded 200 gallons very nice heavy syrup.

Mr. Scovell—What variety of cane?

Mr. Root—The Amber cane.

Mr. Furness (of Indiana)—The work done in our agricultural college has been in a small way for experimental purposes, and we didn't weigh the cane, so I can only give the number of gallons to the acre and nothing more. We made there 150 gallons to the acre. It is very much.

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The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Sheep Ailing.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—I am engaged somewhat in the business of sheep raising, have been losing a few and cannot discover what is the matter. My flock numbers four hundred and fifty, and I have lost fourteen head of yearlings since 1st of December.

I have them in three different yards. About a week or ten days before they die they act stupid and dull and lose in flesh, they eat little grain every day, but will eat but little hay, and take but very little water. They are very quiet all the time, their eyes are sunken, and in dying seem too weak to struggle. For two days before they die, they are unable to stand on their feet.

W. H. OCHSNER.

REMARKS:—We prefer that some of our sheep men, who have had a similar experience, should answer the above. We would have much preferred more detailed information of a *post-mortem* character, showing what organs appear to have been affected and how. It is a very difficult matter to attempt the diagnosis of disease, without the fullest possible particulars.

Our Woolen Manufacturers.

We gather the following statistics from the Census report of 1880, from the report of Geo. W. Bond, special agent:

Material used in Woolen Mills during Census year.

	LBS.
Scoured Wool.....	171,859,851
Camels' Hair and Nails.....	1,583,119
Mohair and Nails.....	159,675
Buffalo Hair and Nails.....	671,075
Hair of other Animals.....	5,664,142
Silk.....	29,152,520
Shoddy.....	52,103,916
Shoddy Yarn.....	6,579,290
Cotton.....	47,813,257
Cotton Warp.....	44,315,045
Total.....	330,882,565

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

Number of Industries.	Dy. Cap. of E'ab' Capital.	Dy. Cap. in lbs.	Capital.	Capital.
Woolen Goods.....	1,990	\$97,035,564	783,681	
Cotton Goods.....	195	21,188,987	124,073	
Felt Goods.....	29	2,058,520	32,000	
Worsted Goods.....	76	20,374,043	147,516	
Wool Hats.....	43	3,615,830	19,144	
Hosiery and Knit Goods.....	356	15,548,991	95,740	
Total.....	2,686	\$160,061,370	1,191,316	Pounds.

The entire wool clip of the U. S., for the year '82, is estimated at \$60,000,000. Total *Ant.* Foreign Wool imported: 73,377,401

Total supply during the year..... 373,377,401

Total consumption of wool during the year was..... 366,180,001

The increase in production for the yr. was..... 10,000,000

The increase in consumption for the year was..... 15,000,000

The stock of Domestic fleece in this market, Jan. 1st, 1883, was 2,000,000 lbs., less than on Jan. 1st, 1882, but this decrease is in part offset by an increase of Territory wool, so that the total decrease on Domestic for the year is reduced to one million pounds. The decrease in the amount of Foreign wool (which is largely fine wool) is 2,600,000 lbs., making the total decrease of Foreign and Domestic, 3,600,000 lbs. A large part of this is probably in the hands of manufacturers.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

The amount of sales reported this week indicates a less active market, though, as a matter of fact, the demand during the week was more marked than it has been at any other time since the recent decline in values. Buyers apparently are satisfied with current rates, but are very decided in their objections to an advance in prices; any effort in this direction at once checks trade. On the other hand, dealers show more confidence and are less inclined to force business. The sales show but very little variation in price, and our quotations remain substantially the same as those we gave last week.

Sheep Dip—Castration, &c.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—J. J. S., Oak-land, Indian Territory, asking for information regarding sheep in the RURAL of the 18th inst., is apt to be misled by your answers 1, 5 and 6. My experience is, that if lambs are intended for market as such, don't castrate at all; but if to be kept for wethers, then when about six weeks old.

The mixture of tobacco and sulphur is good to kill scab, good to kill sheep, and will almost kill the men that do the dipping. I have frequently seen fine, healthy sheep taken out of the tub dead, strangled by the poison. Let him to use "Little's chemical fluid." This is not a new dip, as I have used it in Scotland thirty years ago, and use it now with the greatest success. It can be applied in the coldest weather without fear, provided cistern water is used, otherwise warm a little, as it warms the animals—never chills them. The only trouble attending it is, ewes must be handled with great care at this season while pregnant. In 1881 I purchased a flock almost rotten; got them cheap on that account; gave them two dips, which wholly eradicated the disease.

If he desires more information, will be pleased to give it. ALEX. ROSS.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., Jan. 19, '83.

REMARKS.—Our practice has been to castrate lambs when about a week old, if the lamb is strong and the ewe is giving a full flow of milk, and we never saw any disadvantages, and they seemed to suffer from the operation very little.

If the mixture is made of the proper strength and in the proper proportion, and the dipping is done in a skillful manner, and at a proper time, no death or injury need ensue. We have no doubt that "Little's chemical fluid" is a good dip, and there are other good fluids for the purpose also.

But we are glad to get your sheep views and experience, and hope all sheep breeders will favor us with their experience, whether it conflicts with ours or not. Sheep men ought to write more for the sheep department of the RURAL WORLD. You have seen them a good example, and we hope will continue to write.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

The poultry house is cold, bank it up well on the north side with snow.

Early hatched pullets should be laying now and if they are not, the cause why is probably for lack of warmth, food, drink and care.

A piece of liver or other offal placed in the poultry house will be of benefit to the hens; also a chopped turnip or mangold will be appreciated.

As dry earth in which the fowls stand themselves is often difficult to obtain in winter, a good substitute can be had by using coal ashes, which should be sifted into a box and placed in the hen house.

Any one kind of grain will not satisfy or fulfill the requirements of the animal economy, and keepers of poultry should strive to procure a liberal supply of different kinds for their fowls, and feed in rotation as they need it.

Warm Food and Drink.

In the winter season you should provide hot water to quench thirst, at least twice every day. We do not mean that you should pour boiling water directly into their drinking troughs; but you take from the hot water on the stove a certain portion into a cold vessel, you carry it to the hen quarters through the stinging out-door air, and pour it into a frozen dish. By that time the temperature is at the right point, and you are amply repaid by seeing the eagerness with which your fowls cluster around the steaming dish.

Do not forget to give, at least twice a day, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper to every twenty hens, and even more of sulphur, and an equal amount of salt dissolved in boiling water and mixed with their dough. Green feed, as there is no grass attainable, must be furnished every second day through the cold season. One's ingenuity is called into play in devising a variety that is desirable.

Chopped onions, apples, turnips, cabbage or even fine hay, are all excellent, and one or more must be given. It is not necessary to be at the trouble of preparing these articles each time they are needed. Make a business of chopping, say once a week, enough to last through the week, and you will find the labor well repaid in the healthful appearance of the flock, and in the steady production of eggs. Give whole grain at night and soft food the first thing in the morning. Winter food must be more varied, more carefully prepared, and be made to apply to all that is lost with the departure of warm weather. One warm feed each day is the least that you should give your fowls through the cold months.—*Poultry World.*

Chicken-Raising by the Wholesale.

There is a man over in Illinois, not far from St. Louis, who is now so extensively engaged in the production of chickens by artificial means, that he threatens to revolutionize the whole chicken trade. At first sight of his premises you are led to believe it is a floral establishment, from the number of extensive buildings with glazed sash roofs visible, but on nearer approach the illusion is dispelled, for neither plant nor flower can be discovered. Two large incubators, with a capacity for turning out 1,500 chickens daily, are running steadily to the satisfaction of the manager. The scarcity of fresh eggs has somewhat retarded his progress, being scarcer than usual this season.

After he has covered another acre with suitable structures for his growing operations—to which let us add the valuable experience arising in the meantime—he will be in a position to bring disaster to the whole chicken industry. He has now over 1,000 chickens pretty well grown, about ready to be turned out doors—thrown on their own resources, so to speak—and a great many more are passing through the nursing process—forced to find a cooler building and less expansive atmosphere as they become able to endure it. When this gentleman began operations last November, he wisely looked ahead to find a profitable market for his crop. He found a man in his city who contracted to take all the chickens he could furnish up to the 1st of April, at \$6 per dozen. Later he had a better offer, but could not, of course, entertain it. This sort of work will bring dismay to the heart of the average chicken raiser, and all his crushed and appalled competitors have to do is to cherish the hope that in a few years he will abandon the business and go to buying railroads.

Care of Young Turkeys.

Having received communications, requesting our mode of feeding and rearing young turkeys, we were decided to make this the subject of our chat. We know all about how disheathering it is, after gathering the eggs, which as like as any way, madam turkey had deposited in some out-of-the-way nook, necessitating a considerable search—sitting them with immense care beneath our best brooders, waiting with commendable patience through the long weeks of incubation and finally watching the little downy things peck their way into this unknown world; then, to see all our fair hopes blasted, to go out to the coop day after day and mournfully gather up those that have perished during the night, until our flock attains almost as sorry dimensions as the fabled maiden's, "who counted her chickens before they were hatched." We have been there, we repeat, and know all about it, and our sympathy for those in like condition is so great that we are more than willing to shed all the light of which we are capable upon the subject, although we do not claim to know it quite all.

If the pouls are hatched by a hen it is our mode to coop the hen, providing her with a warm nest box at the rear of the coop, and to allow the pouls to run freely through the latticed front, which should face the south, restricting their run, however, until they are a few weeks old. This is easily done by placing two wide boards in such a way that with the front of the coop it forms a triangle. In this space the pouls may be fed, beyond the reach of their voracious mamma, who does not need such dainty food, nor require it so often. If we can spare our hen turkeys to devote their time to domestic matters, we rather prefer them to the biddie for the reason that after the pouls are strong

enough to be permitted perfect liberty to range, they are led by the parents into the fields where they greatly aid their growth and development, by the quantities of grasshoppers, and other insects, which they devour.

It has been our experience that, in case of the hen turkey presiding as mother, it is better not to confine her in any way, but, instead, confine the pouls in a pen, say eighteen or twenty inches high, and after they are large enough to scale this they are strong enough to be allowed to do so.

They should, however, be driven up to their pen every evening until large enough to take to the tree with grown turkeys. It is well, also, to continue giving them their evening meal of wheat screenings, cracked corn or oats until fully grown, as in this way they are the easier and better fitted for the market.

In this pen you should place a roomy box, or an old barrel, for a roosting place while the pouls are small and also for a shelter from the cold chilling rains, with which spring, especially this one, is rich.

It costs a man more to be miserable than it does to make his family happy.

For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the simplest and most desirable colors.

The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened, and decorated by the intellect of man.

A man's country is not a certain area of land, of mountains, rivers, woods—but it is principle; and patriotism is loyalty to that principle.

J. T. Sedwick, Fairfax, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has permanently relieved me of continuous sick headache."

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily simonies of wordly affairs; for truth, like light, travels in straight lines.

An English Veterinary Surgeon, now in this country, says that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, are superior to any he knows of in England, as they are absolutely pure. He denounces the large package fraud, and warns people not to buy them.

A Virginia railroad has had thirty locomotives smashed by collisions in thirty days.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

One hundred divorces were granted in a day at Seattle, W. T., recently.

Minneapolis has built 2054 houses and 206 stores the past year, at an outlay of \$8,242,825.

We say experiment, and if you do not find Wise's Axe Grease the best, don't use it, others say do not experiment. Why? because they know their goods won't equal Wise's.

The Chicago Jockey Club, it is said, will build a \$500,000 club house, which is to be "the finest in the world."

Cotton is successfully raised in Kansas, where the colored refugees have introduced its cultivation and made good crops.

Headache, Torpid Liver, Constiveness—Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions, and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening. Cures headache, indigestion and liver complaint—even the most confirmed chronic cases.

Near Baker City, in the far West, 3200 pounds of powder were used in one blast. A mountain was blown down.

A Baptist missionary at the Tennessee State Convention, reported three churches that paid their pastors the munificent salary of \$6 a year.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

The Chinese are going home. Five thousand departures and twenty arrivals are recorded since the restriction law went into force.

The Boston Post says it cost Hale, Governor of New Hampshire, \$300,000 to secure his "election." As high as \$50 was paid for single votes.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages sent for three stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

During the first ten months of the previous year, France imported \$50,000,000 worth of wines, chiefly from Spain, while the value of exported wines was \$10,000,000 less.

DECLINE OF MAN.—Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Disability, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." \$1.

Some light is thrown upon the practical phases of the capital punishment question by the fact that three of the Swiss cantons, which were few, although there was displayed a very fine package of comb honey by L. W. Baldwin; also extracted honey from the apianies of F. J. Farr and Jonathan George.

Mr. Salisbury stated that the tendency, especially in the east, was for smaller packages of comb honey weighing not more than one-half pound, as having a ready sale at a higher price and more satisfactory for general use.

L. W. Baldwin thought that one pound package was small enough for practical use, as the chance of apparatus, &c., of the apianies for procuring comb honey in smaller sections would be accompanied with great expense. He stated that he had sold his crop of comb honey the present year, put up in 13-4 pound sections, at 23 cents per pound in the Kansas City market.

There was represented at the association about one thousand colonies of Italian bees and 26,000 pounds of honey distributed among the different members.

One imported Scotch Collie shepherd slutt, seven months old; black and tan puppies, from premium stock—all pure. Apply to S. MARSH, No. 1315 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Scotch Collies for Sale.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country.) This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

Readers of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon, any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

Premiums for Clubs.

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit of offering in years past. Those wishing to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep lists standing, giving name and post-office of donor and the article offered. Our subscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club maker will get a fine premium.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Chalmers D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, with deep milking strains.

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co., Mo., offers a fine Berkshir pig.

Ephriam Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one half bushel of Link's Hybrid cane seed.

Thos. D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ills., offers as one premium one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of Brown Leghorn eggs.

And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chicks and one setting of white Leghorn eggs—all to be packed and shipped as directed.

Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., offers a first class merino ram as a first premium.

RENEW! RENEW!

If you have forgotten the important matter of renewing your subscription attend to it at once. All names are stricken from our mailing list as they expire, and sometimes this causes the loss of the first numbers of the year when it may be found impossible to supply them.

IT ALWAYS STOPS.

The RURAL WORLD always stops when the time paid for expires. Don't subscribe for a paper that you can't get rid of when the time paid for is up. Any one can afford to pay one dollar a year, less than two cents a week for such a paper as this is. Compare it with any of the two dollar papers, and you will hold fast to the RURAL. It is a \$2.00 paper for only \$1.00.

THE next annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, will be held in St. Louis, commencing on Wednesday the 20th of June, and continuing in session three days.

NORMAN J. COLMAN will deliver a lecture before the Agricultural Institute of the Illinois State University at Champaign on Friday, February 2d, on the Breeding, Rearing and Management of the Horse.

THE coldest weather that has been known for many a year north and west of us occurred about January 18th, and continued for a week or more—thermometer going way down below zero. At Fargo it was 38, Grand Forks 50, Bismarck 58, Winnipeg 60 degrees below on the 20th.

THE effort to corner clover seed seems to have been successful, and it has rapidly advanced in price, in consequence. This is well enough for those who have the seed to sell, but it is hard upon those who have it to buy. More of our Western farmers should raise clover seed. It is a paying crop. The demand for the seed is yearly increasing. Scarcely any other crop does so much to enrich the soil. The farm that does not have clover raised upon it is going backward. It is an indispensable crop on every farm.

THE North American Review for February has been laid on our table. This is one of the oldest and ablest literary magazines of the age. It is edited by Allen Thorndike Rice. The February number contains able articles on the "Revision of Creeds," the "Experiment of Universal Suffrage," by Prof. Winchell; the "Decay of Protestantism" by Bishop Quaid; the "Political Situation," by Geo. S. Boutwell, and the Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York, and other able productions. Gov. Seymour's article is worth of itself many times the publisher's price. Mr. Boutwell makes many candid admissions, and may be regarded as an orthodox from the other side.

A REVIEW of the banking business in St. Louis during the past ten years discloses some queer and interesting facts. While the business of the city has grown steadily, while wealth in every shape has undoubtedly increased and the channels

of trade enlarged not only at home but with foreign lands, no new bank has been opened here in ten years. On the contrary we find them closing up very rapidly. It will surprise many to learn that in 1873 St. Louis had 60 banks and in 1883 only 24. This is an alarming shrinkage, yet a profitable and sensible move on the part of the bankers—insuring as it does more safety to the public and themselves, too. An encouraging feature in this connection is the fact that the 24 banks receive more deposits than did the 60 when they were running. The banks of St. Louis are now solid enough to survive very heavy reverses.

THE new industries continue to increase. A man in this city who feels it incumbent upon himself to establish a new religion has rented a room in a central location, and proposes to fast 50 days' touching nothing more substantial than water during that time. He invites public attention to this fact and charges a modest sum to look in upon him. As the public did not take enough interest in the matter to send any watchers or scientific gentlemen to report his progress from time to time, he hires his own attendants and they report his success from day to day. He began two weeks ago and looks no worse at present than when he began, strange as it may seem, His case reminds us forcibly of the doings of the colored men's poultry association whose motto was, "All business transacted after dark." All the important work was attended to after night.

THE weather has moderated, the ice is disappearing, and it will be but a few days before plowing will be going on. Many plant their potatoes, seed to oats, get in their hardy garden seeds, and do much other early Spring work in the month of February. It is time the implements were all put in the best repair, harness and teams got ready, and all other arrangements made for an early Spring campaign.

Generally after so severe and long a spell of cold weather, in winter, we have an early Spring. Farmers should be prepared to begin early so as to get in their crops early and well, and then give better cultivation than usual to get larger crops than ever before. Good work on the farm brings good pay, and bad work very poor pay, if any at all.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

We regret to see a few newspapers in the State making war upon Dr. S. S. Laws, President of the State University. We were a member of the State Board of Curators of the State University at the time his services were secured, and carefully investigated his qualifications and fitness for the office, and thought then, and still think, that it would be difficult to find his equal for the position in the United States. Men of his mental caliber are rare. It is very difficult to obtain the services of such men, and the University was very fortunate in securing a first-class President, and he has given character and standing to the institution. He has had every educational advantage afforded in this country and Europe, graduating in literary, medical, theological and law colleges. In addition he has rare administrative abilities, and has managed the institution with great tact and wisdom. It would not only be a great misfortune to the University but to the State to lose the services of such a man.

Missouri cannot afford to take a second-class man for President of her State University, and the chances are she could get no other if she lost Dr. Laws. He has been tried and not found wanting. He is ambitious to build up a great institution, that will be a credit to the State and an honor to him as President. He is surely doing this—doing it more effectively, we sincerely believe, than could any other man with the means at his command. Every friend of education should help to hold up his hands, and use his influence to aid in securing means to put the institution on a still better foundation by affording such needed improvements as are demanded at this time. Let the friends of the University, the true friends of education throughout the State, go to work as one man, not only to sustain the able and efficient President, but also to secure such needed appropriations from the State legislature as are actually demanded by the wants of the institution, so that it may be a credit to the State and a more efficient aid in the moral and intellectual development of the sons and daughters of Missouri.

THE Missouri game law is to the following effect:

If any person shall purchase, have in his possession or sell, any of the game birds or animals or any fresh pieces or parts of said animals during the season when the catching and killing is prohibited, or shall purchase, have in his possession or sell, any of the game birds or animals caught or killed contrary to law, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The period of deer is Jan. 15th to Sept. 1st; wild turkey, Mar. 1st to September 15th; prairie chicken, Feb. 1st to Aug. 15th; quail, Feb. 1st to Oct. 15th. There are no restrictions on antelope.

It will be seen that several of these restrictions on the first of this and of next month and all who would keep within bounds of the law are expected to comply therewith.

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KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We are now passing through the coldest and most disagreeable part of our winter. All kinds of stock have done well so far, feed being plentiful and cheap with our usual supply of good water.

The demand for good Shorthorns did not terminate with the close of the public sales of last year, but steadily increased in a more substantial manner than ever before.

There have been several hundred bulls, young cows, and heifers shipped from this state within the past year to the great breeding and feeding grounds of the west. Our Horsemen have done well and anticipate a good trade again on the opening of the season which will commence very soon now.

The great sales of trotters will open the latter part of this month. On the 20th at R. G. Stoner's farm near Paris, followed the next day by another on Thomas E. Moore's farm at Shawhan Station in the same county and another at Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, by W. H. Wilson on the 22d. These are all gentlemen of character and their stock not only warrants a good attendance but will justify good prices.

This is the great horse centre and the recognized breeding grounds of the country, there being within a radius of 20 miles of Lexington not less than 60 high bred trotting stallions in the stud.

Our Kentucky farmers known as the beef producing class are a little disturbed over the high price of feeding cattle; those who held their fat stock late in the hope of getting big prices are now having to pay as much or more for their feeders which does not altogether agree with the outlook. Our wheat crop at present does not promise much, but 'tis early in the year yet and the end may scatter our fears to the winds and give us a good crop.

You shall hear from me again in a week or two.

Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen's Annual.

The firm of Trumbull, Reynolds and Allen located at Kansas City, Mo., send us their annual, in which is embraced a seed catalogue and price list, and also a list of the agricultural implements, carriages and buggies, etc., etc., manufactured and kept for sale by them. It may be had gratifyingly by addressing them as above.

The growers of Northern sugar cane will find a full list of seeds with prices, such as Kansas Orange, Early Orange, Early Amber, etc., and as well a list of Mills, and Evaporators. These will be gratifying to the farmers of the West generally in that the reputation of this old and reliable firm is a guarantee of their purity. Of the Kansas Orange they say:

Some three years ago one of our leading sugar-makers called our attention to this variety as one that would surpass all others as far as his observation had gone, and his experience and that of others since, has confirmed all he at first said for it. It is ten days earlier than the Early Orange, stands up better than either Early Amber or Early Orange, as it has a short, thick stalk. Will produce twice as much seed and twice as much syrup, as the Early Amber. If not sowed too thick, will not fail at all, which makes it of greater value than any other variety. Will ripen in the North, while the Early Orange will not.

Another article that will be looked for with considerable interest and that many farmers will be anxious to get, is the Jerusalem Artichoke, well known of late years as a very valuable adjunct to the feeding of stock and particularly for those feeding or breeding swine in a prairie country, where mast is scarce but good and profitable everywhere.

Their potato list is a select one of choice and approved varieties. Sunflower seed for chickens, bees, horses is another specialty, together with Egyptian Rice corn, broom corn, white Russian oats, Craig's celebrated yellow seed corn, Chester county mammoth corn, Flax seed, castor beans, rye, wheat, clover, timothy, alfalfa, blue grass, red top, millet, etc., etc., and generally such seeds as are found useful and therefore called for by the western farmer.

With the list of seeds are found practical suggestions on the cultivation of the various crops, when planted, how harvested, their general utility, etc. The work should be in the hands of every farmer.

It is a dangerous operation to cut off a cow's horns, especially to them near her head. While the hemorrhage may not be such as to cause death, there are other dangerous results liable to happen from sawing off the horns at their base. The bony projections from the head, which form the support of the horns and reach far up into these, are hollow, that is, honey-combed, and these cavities connect with the cavities or sinuses of the forehead. Not only may these sinuses result from thus being exposed, but the blood escaping into the cavities, and closing them up, may, by subsequent dissolution, cause troublesome chronic inflammation and ulceration of the delicate lining membrane, as well as of the bony structure.

Coming Meetings.

February 1st, (Thursday)—Annual meeting of the Tennessee State Horticultural meeting, Humboldt.

February 3d—Cane Growers' Association of Western New York will meet at Somerset, Niagara Co. C. H. Spaulding of Hess Road Station, Secretary.

February 6th-9th.—Annual Winter Convention, Wisconsin Agricultural Society, Madison. The Wisconsin Horticultural Society will meet at the same time and place.

February 17th.—Annual meeting of the New York State Sugar Cane Association, Geneva, N. Y. C. J. Reynolds, Secretary, Corning, New York.

February 13th-15th.—Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association, Madison.

February 14th.—Seventeenth annual convention Northwestern Dairymen's Association, Mantoka, Minn.

February 21st.—Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society's annual meeting, New Orleans. S. M. Tracy, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

The Cattle Yard.

Interviews with Messrs. Wm. Parsons, W. L. Cassidy, Daniel Keys, W. J. Broderick and Squire Moore, Relative to the Hog Market Prospects, Etc.

there is more of it than they can sell at present figures.

What do you think of the supply of hogs for next month?

I look for liberal receipts of hogs all through to February and March. They will not, probably, be so heavy in weight, but there will be plenty of them.

How about the demand for the spring months in this market?

We will have no trouble to sell all the hogs we receive here. The bulk will probably be shipped, as it is well understood that St. Louis gets better light and medium hogs in the spring and early summer than any market in the country, and eastern buyers prefer this market on that account.

Shorthorns at Peabody.

We have real winter now, snow all over, thermometer eight degrees below zero, stock outside doing badly. We make great comfort for ours by housing about two hundred head, also comfort for those attending the stock and a large saving in feed. Good stock pays, and well, when properly cared for under shelter and given good feed in proper quantities.

My Shorthorns are doing splendidly, especially are the young things (ten but recently arrived) doing well, growing as if it were summer. My third crop of calves from the Rose of Sharon, Grand Airdrie bid fair to excel anything we have seen at Peabody.

Viscount Oxford 7th, the imported bull which was purchased of Mr. R. A. Alexander last July, is doing well, and I think will do largely more than I expected. He is pleasing all Shorthorn men who see him. Greenies shake their heads and say "too much money."

Respectfully,
WILL R. KING.

Wants a Jersey.

COL. N. J. COLMAN:—What can a good Jersey or Alderney cow be bought for? I prefer one with second or third calf well broke and docile and that gives plenty of milk, in short, a good milker. I also want a good German farm hand. Can you get one for \$15 per month and board. Must know how to do all kinds of farm work. Must be sober and industrious, to such a one a good chance will be given on the farm. I don't want any but a reliable man, not too old.

W. C. FINDLEY.
Pemiscot Co., Mo.

REMARKS: See our advertising columns.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

The great show of the year recently closed, and the opinions of all the judges were that there had never been a finer one in England. The entries were large and the animals shown were very fine. The following are the principle prize winners:

CHAMPION PRIZES—CATTLE.

Best steer or ox £50, silver cup; Lewis Loyd, Kent, for Hereford steer.
Best heifer or cow £50, silver cup; Richard Stratton, for Shorthorn heifer.
Best beast in the show Champion Plate of 100 gs; Richard Stratton on the above heifer.

ED. COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD:—Dear Sir—Which, in your opinion, is the best, most profitable breed of cattle—the Short-horn, Durham or Hereford. Please give me the name and address of breeders of each. Those who are reliable, of course, and have thoroughbreds.

G. A. LEAVITT,
Texas County, Mo.

REMARKS.—We give the preference decidedly to the Short-horns, as frequently expressed in these pages. Reputable breeders may be found in our advertising columns.

Stock Items.

J. D. McCann & Co., of Monroe county, are feeding 112 head of cattle and 100 head of hogs in Vernon county.

R. P. Hopkins, of Saline township, Audrain, sold to J. D. Smith 26 two-year-old steers, averaging 1245 lbs., at \$45 per head.

J. D. Smith near Sturgeon bought of R. P. Hopkins, 26 head of 2-year-old steers, averaging 1245 lbs., at \$55 per head.

A Chicago firm is preparing to erect a new elevator at Centralia. This will make the fifth institution of that kind for that growing town.

We have received the sale catalogue of H. D. Ayres' sale at Marshall, Mo., to come off on the 21st of February. Too early, however, for review in this issue.

Paris Appeal:—A prominent stock shipper of this county tells us that he has shipped \$20,000 worth of hogs this season and has not made \$50 on the whole lot.

At the monthly stock sales held last week at Liberty, in Clay county, calves sold from \$15 to \$23, yearlings at \$25; 2-year-olds at \$25 and aged steers at from \$25 to \$35.

David A. Gay, a well known breeder of Shorthorns, living near Winchester, Kentucky, recently lost two fine cows, says the Democrat, by the eating of dried fox-tail.

Among the companies incorporated at Jefferson City last week was the Columbia Cattle Company, of Boone county. Mo.; capital, \$125,000; 60 per cent. paid up. Incorporators: T. S. Moss, Shantong, C. Douglass

February 1, 1883.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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The Horseman.

Com. N. W. Kittson's Trotters.

While at Minneapolis, we paid a visit to Com. Kittson's Midway Park, situated about half way between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, about five miles from either city. We were met by Mr. D. W. Woodmansee, the traveling manager of this establishment, at the State University, who kindly took us in his cutter, and conveyed us to the stables. With a fine and fast horse, and plenty of robes, the trip was made comfortable even if the air was sharp. Mr. Woodmansee, is a very pleasant, intelligent gentleman, owns a fine home near the University, and a son and daughter are attending it, and will graduate in it. He thinks he can do nothing for his children, that will be of so much benefit, and for which in future years they will be so thankful, as to give them a thorough education.

Mr. Woodmansee attends to the entire outside management of the Park. He has purchased all the horses, planned the stable, which is fire proof, and erected at an expense of \$60,000. The horses, stable and horses composing this establishment, have cost Com. Kittson half a million dollars. There are ten horses now being prepared for races, including two pacers, whose average record is 2:19 1-4, and no other stable in the world can equal it in present performers.

Arriving at the stable, which resembles more a grand palace, we found it quite comfortable, being heated by large stoves. The arrangement is admirable, the horses being furnished with large box stalls, with wide passageways around them, affording the best ventilation.

Here we met Mr. John Splain who has been selected as the Knight of the Ribbons to pilot the fleet ones to victory. It is doubtful if a more skillful driver is to be found in the United States. He has skill and courage and rare good judgment and knows how to manage to obtain a victory if he really wishes to secure it. The ribbons are in competent hands, and the Midway Park will go to the front this year unless we are mistaken. Splain is a most entertaining talker and a horseman can stay with him for days, and to the last listen to incidents and recitals from him that are interesting.

All the horses that are expecting to be campaigned the coming season, are being jogged. As the snow is about two feet deep they are driven before cutters. Their shoes are all pulled off as the snow on their bare feet will not ball up as it will when shod. The horses are all in light flesh, in fact we thought rather too light. They are fed only six quarts of oats a day, or its equivalent, with what hay they pick up clean. In that cold climate blankets are used to cover all that are to be trained. Mr. Ben D. Woodmansee is the Superintendent of the establishment, brother to the traveling Manager, and we were introduced to their father who was at the stables. He is from Ohio, and the family are horsemen, having been engaged in caring for horses since boyhood. Com. Kittson could not have obtained the services of more competent and reliable men.

The horses were brought out for our inspection, one at a time. There was the celebrated Blackwood, Jr., recently purchased from A. J. McKinnon of Nashville, Tenn., with a 5 year old record of 2:22 1-2, a stallion of fine style and great substance. He will do stud duty the present year.

Jas. A. Pickens, of Ottawa, Ill., has sold to W. T. Bigbee, of Springfield, Mo., the pacing stallion Tyrone. He was foaled Aug. 31, 1873, is by Scott's Hiawatha, dam Meg Scott, by Scott's Hiawatha, grandam by a son of Dan Rice's Arabian. Price, \$1,000.

Many horses that are placed upon the turf would find a more proper sphere in some butcher's cart, and the same thing is true *cive versa*. Horses, like men, are often found in an improper place through force of circumstances. There is no doubt but many horses live and die in plodding work, which, if developed, would throw dust in the faces of many flyers, the names of which you see in nearly every paper you glance over.

If a trotting meeting could be had at St. Louis the coming spring it would bring a hundred horses to be trained. Com. Kittson's stable is anxious to come here, with Splain as trainer. The nicely-graded, well-drained gravel roads at Forest Park are always in fine condition, winter and summer, for horses to be driven on. The climate is favorable for early conditioning horses. All that is needed is a track for trotting and the first meeting of the season to bring hundreds of horses here to be worked, leaving thousands of dollars in St. Louis every winter and spring. It is doubtful if any city has equal advantage for working trotting horses in winter; and it is extremely doubtful whether any city has fewer enterprising men, who take an interest in maintaining a track for the lovers of the trotting horse.

Then there was So-So by Geo. Wilkes, record 2:17 1-4, a bay mare 16 hands high, foaled 1875, looks dangerous, and Lady Rock record 2:22 1-4 is a good one and is able to keep in the very best of company.

And here comes Little Brown Jug the great pacer with a record of 2:11 1-4 with driving power enough we should think to cover a mile in 2 minutes. He is looking clean, and seems sound as a dollar, and will under Splain's skill pace just fast enough to beat the best that start against him. And then here comes another fleet pacer, Gem, with a record of 2:20 that is expected to reduce her record many seconds the coming season. She is a beautiful bay mare and looks as though she could pace a race out.

Silverton, a trotter with a record of 2:20 1-4, by Blue Bull, is looking like a colt, and much is expected of him the coming summer. But were we to describe all the horses at this establishment we would fill columns.

The admirers of the horse will watch the achievements of this stable with great interest. We think the horses could not be in better hands.

"Condition" in Horses.

"Condition" has much to do with the question of ability to undergo severe labor in inclement weather without undue hazard, says the *National Live Stock Journal*. Condition is a state of the body not acquired in a day, as all experienced horsemen know. Without this, the trot-

ting or running horse is well understood to possess no hardiness, in other words, no power of endurance under hard pushing, at the same time a vital stamina that will enable the possessor to ward off disease, though hard-pressed and over-heated. An attempt, often made by the novice, to put a horse in condition for hard labor by suddenly increasing his feed, is inevitably followed by failure. Only a system of prudent, steady feeding, daily, vigorous exercise of the muscles being practiced at the same time, will insure success. If this be omitted, the animal will perspire freely with even moderate exertion. His heart will be found to run up in the frequency of its motions, thumping against the ribs more or less violently. This can easily be detected by placing the ear over the region of the heart, or, in fact, over any part of the chest in proximity to the heart. Suddenly feeding the horse up fixes a tendency to this. Steady muscular exertion builds against this tendency, and virtually removes it, if the practice be thoroughly carried out. Do not mistake by supposing that these results will only follow fast work. A severe pull—even a single effort if severe—will cause as vigorous spasmodic efforts to the heart as though the animal had been brought to his best speed under the lash.

Cracked Heels.

The peculiarity of the structure of the skin of the heels, its liability to be exposed to irritants of various kinds, especially from neglect of stable management, renders it remarkably susceptible to take on inflammatory action; especially is this the case in horses of a lymphatic temperament, where there is a disposition to swelling of the legs. Cracks in the heels of horses are liable to result from a variety of causes, and may be manifested in various forms, from a simple attack of scratches, to that of grease-heel, canker of the frog, etc. The treatment, therefore, must be regulated according to circumstances. Grease-heel and canker will require special treatment, but a simple crack, from ulceration of the skin, unaccompanied with any offensive discharge, will, no doubt, readily yield to some simple treatment. If the heel is inflamed, it will be prudent to apply a linseed poultice for a few days, after which a lotion made of chloride of zinc 20 grains, water 8 oz., may be applied, daily, with a sponge. The patient should be kept out of the mud, and given moderate exercise only, until he recovers.

Swelled Legs.

The swelling of the hind legs, as described, is what is known as chronic local dropsy, which is due to effusion of serum into the cellular membrane. The means generally used in the treatment of such cases is hand rubbing, bandaging, regular exercise. In cases where there is evidence of general debility, it will be necessary to feed liberally, on a laxative, nutritious diet—oats, morning and noon, and carrots at night, with a hot bran mash occasionally, with a handful of linseed meal mixed in, constitutes an excellent diet. Some of the mineral and vegetable tonics administered, mixed in the feed, will materially aid in improving the health, and thereby restoring the tone of the weakened blood vessels.

Horse Notes.

The trotting stallion, Francis Alexander, record 2:19, well known to St. Louis horsemen, his speed having been developed here, will be put in training and trotted the coming season. He is by Capt. Dickson's Ben Patchen, he by Burlington, he by George M. Patchen. His dam was by Canada Jack.

Jas. A. Pickens, of Ottawa, Ill., has sold to W. T. Bigbee, of Springfield, Mo., the pacing stallion Tyrone. He was foaled Aug. 31, 1873, is by Scott's Hiawatha, dam Meg Scott, by Scott's Hiawatha, grandam by a son of Dan Rice's Arabian. Price, \$1,000.

Many horses that are placed upon the turf would find a more proper sphere in some butcher's cart, and the same thing is true *cive versa*. Horses, like men, are often found in an improper place through force of circumstances. There is no doubt but many horses live and die in plodding work, which, if developed, would throw dust in the faces of many flyers, the names of which you see in nearly every paper you glance over.

If a trotting meeting could be had at St. Louis the coming spring it would bring a hundred horses to be trained. Com. Kittson's stable is anxious to come here, with Splain as trainer. The nicely-graded, well-drained gravel roads at Forest Park are always in fine condition, winter and summer, for horses to be driven on. The climate is favorable for early conditioning horses. All that is needed is a track for trotting and the first meeting of the season to bring hundreds of horses here to be worked, leaving thousands of dollars in St. Louis every winter and spring. It is doubtful if any city has equal advantage for working trotting horses in winter; and it is extremely doubtful whether any city has fewer enterprising men, who take an interest in maintaining a track for the lovers of the trotting horse.

Then there was So-So by Geo. Wilkes, record 2:17 1-4, a bay mare 16 hands high, foaled 1875, looks dangerous, and Lady Rock record 2:22 1-4 is a good one and is able to keep in the very best of company.

And here comes Little Brown Jug the great pacer with a record of 2:11 1-4 with driving power enough we should think to cover a mile in 2 minutes. He is looking clean, and seems sound as a dollar, and will under Splain's skill pace just fast enough to beat the best that start against him. And then here comes another fleet pacer, Gem, with a record of 2:20 that is expected to reduce her record many seconds the coming season. She is a beautiful bay mare and looks as though she could pace a race out.

Silverton, a trotter with a record of 2:20 1-4, by Blue Bull, is looking like a colt, and much is expected of him the coming summer. But were we to describe all the horses at this establishment we would fill columns.

The admirers of the horse will watch the achievements of this stable with great interest. We think the horses could not be in better hands.

"Condition" in Horses.

"Condition" has much to do with the question of ability to undergo severe labor in inclement weather without undue hazard, says the *National Live Stock Journal*. Condition is a state of the body not acquired in a day, as all experienced horsemen know. Without this, the trot-

ting or running horse is well understood to possess no hardiness, in other words, no power of endurance under hard pushing, at the same time a vital stamina that will enable the possessor to ward off disease, though hard-pressed and over-heated. An attempt, often made by the novice, to put a horse in condition for hard labor by suddenly increasing his feed, is inevitably followed by failure. Only a system of prudent, steady feeding, daily, vigorous exercise of the muscles being practiced at the same time, will insure success. If this be omitted, the animal will perspire freely with even moderate exertion. His heart will be found to run up in the frequency of its motions, thumping against the ribs more or less violently. This can easily be detected by placing the ear over the region of the heart, or, in fact, over any part of the chest in proximity to the heart. Suddenly feeding the horse up fixes a tendency to this. Steady muscular exertion builds against this tendency, and virtually removes it, if the practice be thoroughly carried out. Do not mistake by supposing that these results will only follow fast work. A severe pull—even a single effort if severe—will cause as vigorous spasmodic efforts to the heart as though the animal had been brought to his best speed under the lash.

Of insects, there are a number of species which infest domestic animals to a serious extent. The *bot fly* of the horse, (*Gastrophilus equi*) which produce the parasites known as "bots" is familiar to all. The bee-like adult fly deposits its yellow eggs upon the hair of the horse, particularly around the mouth, shoulders, and legs, where the horse is most likely to take them into his mouth and swallow them with his food. The young bots attach themselves to the walls of the stomach and if clustered near the pyloric orifice they may, as they become grown, cause serious obstruction to the passages of the food, while the irritation caused by their attachment to the walls is certainly no advantage to the animal. When full grown, which is in the following spring, they pass out through the alimentary canal, go into the chrysalis state in the ground, and issue as adult flies in midsummer.

The average harness in the rural districts is poorly cared for, and short lived.

Not infrequently it is hung in the horse stable exposed to the ammonia, generated

from a pile of fermenting manure.

The stable may be furnished at odd spells with bedding or absorbents of some kind, but these are not promptly renewed, and there is great waste of the most valuable constituent of manure. The harness has the benefit of the ammonia, and the effect is about the same as washing it with lye.

The harness rots, cracks, and without frequent oilings comes to grief at an early date.

The safe way is to have a place for the harness in the carriage house, or some building outside the stable. If the stable alone is available, it should be kept free from the smell of ammonia by the constant use of absorbents, sawdust, sods, road dust, straw, or refuse hay. A harness properly cared for and kept clean and pliable will last twice as long as one that is neglected. It is much cheaper to spend ten cents for neat's foot oil, once in three months, than fifty cents at the harness makers.

Edwin Thorne is a nervous horse, but there is nothing vicious or bad about him. He labors under excitement when being harnessed for a race. The perspiration breaks from every pore. A horse must be finely organized, must be delicately tuned in order to trot or run fast.

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W. H. THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

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The Home Circle.

ETIANNUM.

She passes by my office door
Like a vision of rapturous beauty;
I drop my cigar on the floor
To gaze, as if 'twere my bounden duty.

By heaven! it doth stir my blood
When she goes by wreathed in smiles and
glory;

A queen is she of every mood,

Even felt, or sung, or told in story.

Ah yes! she is queening it now

In grand style over those who are sighing

To kneel before her shrine and vow

Their unchanging love, their love undying.

PAULUS.

THE SONG OF THE HEART.

Blithely sings the young heart, and cheerily
shines the sun;

'Tis spring o' the year, 'tis early morn, and
life is but begun.

The day is bright, the heart is light,

And all the future years

Stretch forth as fair, with never a care,

Nor clouds, nor tears.

Boldly sings the young heart, but scorchingly
shines the sun;

'Tis the summer now, 'tis mid-day heat, the
work of life is begun.

But Hope runs high, while the steadfast

Fixed on the goal of fame, —yea,

Heeds not the glare, for he who will dare,

Must win a name.

Cheerily sings the old heart, while slowly sets
the sun;

'Tis winter chill, 'tis eventide, and rest is now
begun.

Brave was the heart that did its part,

And ever upheld the right;

Now sets the sun, the work is done;

Now comes the night.

Flushed now is the tired heart, and set now is
the sun;

'Tis winter-time, the stars gleam out, the new
life is begun.

Calm is the sleep, and long and deep,

But bright will the waking be;

The Cross has been borne, the Crown will

Through all eternity. [be worn]

That Bad Boy's Career.

Bon Ami has given us some "glimpses at a bad boy's career." On reading the

piece through, one is at a loss to know

whether the writer is trying to be funny,

or is warning some poets to avoid the

offense of writing rhyme and publishing

the same under the name of poetry.

Both would be laudable undertakings if

properly accomplished; but the strained

and prolonged effort of our writer to ap-

pear smart is too apparent in his lines,

and a reader, though he admires B. A.

very much, cannot help wishing that B. A. had substituted his poetry, "Harry and

his Colt," for the last paragraph of

his letter. Such substitution could not

have rendered the letter worse than it is,

however bad the verses may have been.

Or, if Bon Ami had demonstrated the

proposition, "the sum of the angles of a

triangle are (is) equal to two right an-

gles," for the Home Circle, this "incident" could not have been dryer than the

one he undertook to relate. After plac-

ing young "Harry" in a situation most

ridiculous Bon Ami should have left him

there, if he wanted to make anybody

laugh. But instead he goes on and

transfers the scene to the school-room and

makes himself the central figure of it.

He succeeds admirably well in making

the school children laugh—on paper

—but there is not the faintest suspicion

of a smile anywhere else. After he

leaves young Harry at the gate, etc., Bon

Ami proceeds, in a pointed way, to give

us the "glimpses" for the sake of his own

reputation, and in consideration of his

readers' feelings. But if he is determined

to continue in this line we respectfully

suggest that he transcribe a few, very

few, chapters from "A Bad Boy's Diary."

PAULUS.

A Rule of Grammar.

There is one ingrammaticism (pardon

the word) that even very good writers

will persist in making. The rule violated

is this: A pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number. This is,

properly speaking, not a rule of grammar.

In fact the English language is a

grammatical tongue. What is a gram-

matical sentence? It is one that de-

pends principally for its meaning upon

the form of its words. A Latin sentence

is grammatical, for its meaning depends

mainly upon its verbal terminations.

Words are arranged according to rule in

the sentence of classical Latin, it is true,

but the form of a word determines its

meaning, whether the word is at the be-

ginning, the middle or the end of the

sentence.

The case is vastly different in English. Words almost always have the same

form. The meaning of the English sen-

tence is changed, not by changing the

form of the words, but by changing the

order of their arrangement.

I said that the rule in question is not,

strictly speaking, a rule of grammar;

but it is as near so as any rule in English.

It is the form of the word that makes the

error, but the form of the word cannot

be changed. Thus we observe how little

power grammar wields over the English

language.

Let me quote a few examples in viola-

tion of the rule from one who is justly

regarded as one of the very best writers

of the Circle. Idyll, in her last article,

says: "It is quite the thing not to know

your next door neighbor, especially if

they live according to their means." It is

well known that women are capricious,

but we certainly expect them to stoic

to a subject through a single sentence. It

would be requiring too much to ask a

woman to write two sentences on the

same subject. Though we do not ex-

pect women to be logical, yet we may

expect them to be grammatical.

Idyll has a fondness for leaving her

subject. I shall quote one more exam-

ple from the same article. She writes:

"But one does not seek sociability at any

of these unless their apparel is the best and in the latest fashion."

The old English writers would perhaps substitute "a person" for "one," and "his" for "their;" but the best writers of our day prefer this construction: "But one does not seek sociability at any of these unless one's apparel is the best and in the latest fashion."

A worse mistake is sometimes made by editors. Some of them write: "We feel a delicacy in referring to ourself." This is certainly one of the prodigies of newspaper invention. It is a matter of surprise that any man who has sense enough to conduct a newspaper should make an attempt to introduce such an absurd word as "ourself" into the English language.

I trust that what I have said will not be amiss. There are certainly more errors of this kind than of any other in the writings of the educated people. But if a solitary error destroys a writer's reputation, not even Irving, Hallam and Landor may be regarded as model English writers.

BON AMI.

Lloyd's Guyot's Letter.

Under the above heading, in a late number of the WORLD, the writer observed an article of about half a column in length which he thought called for a few remarks. He (the writer) thinks that waste, be it ever so small, must inevitably end in want; and when such weak-minded individuals as Lloyd Guyot waste their own paper and ink, as well as those of the editor, and turn the intellectual stomachs of the readers (if I may be allowed the expression), he is moved to enter a protest—not against the editor (far be it!) but against Lloyd Guyot as personated in his writings.

The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one and the same time. The entire absence of spikes on Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil; and is the only Harrow or Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Take of soft lye soap and flaxseed meal a sufficient quantity, stirring the meal in slowly with spatula or case knife, manipulating thoroughly, so as to form a salve or poultice. Cornmeal is a good substitute for the flaxseed. Envelope the finger in this, applying snugly, and occasionally pressing it to bring it in closer contact. Renew the poultice every twelve to twenty-four hours. Don't try every prescription you may hear of. Depend on this. If it will, applied in time, abort the disease; if adopted later, it will bring it to a small "head" (if too far advanced to be scattered), when it may be picked almost painlessly.

TO CURE A FELON.—Dr. T. C. Brannon in the Therapeutic Gazette, prescribes the following treatment for this painful malady:

Take of soft lye soap and flaxseed meal a sufficient quantity, stirring the meal in slowly with spatula or case knife, manipulating thoroughly, so as to form a salve or poultice. Cornmeal is a good substitute for the flaxseed. Envelope the finger in this, applying snugly, and occasionally pressing it to bring it in closer contact. Renew the poultice every twelve to twenty-four hours. Don't try every prescription you may hear of. Depend on this. If it will, applied in time, abort the disease; if adopted later, it will bring it to a small "head" (if too far advanced to be scattered), when it may be picked almost painlessly.

A Cure for Diphtheria.

An English physician recently prescribed a teaspoonful of sulphur in a wineglass of water to be used as a gargle. A corresponding amount of flour of sulphur on a flat stick to his own children, who were desperately sick, with immediate relief, and now the editor of The Philadelphia Record says:

"A gentleman residing in the northern part of the city, whose two little daughters were dying last Thursday of diphtheria, saw in the Record of that day a communication commanding the use of sulphur in cases of diphtheria. As a last resort he made a trial of it, using washed flour of sulphur, and applying it directly to the membranous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two days the children, who had been given up by their physician, had recovered."

It is stated that diphtheria is caused by an animalcule just below the roots of the tongue, and the theory of the application of sulphur is that it destroys them. It is a remedy easily tried, and need not interfere with the treatment of any physician.

He says, "But the editor had too much 't', because he made the 't' too strong and then doubled it. He wanted to balance the double 't' with the double 's'; either that or some other tendingly humane, but innocently cruel, motive, so that out of the fruit of my goodness I forgive him." To those of you who are acquainted with the rudiments of grammar, no remarks are necessary; and as to Lloyd Guyot, why he is lost beyond the possibility of reclaimation, in conceit so lost that he cannot be made to see that this should take the place of "that"; that his punctuation is worse than no punctuation at all; that his use of the word "fruition" is unwarranted, not to say ridiculous; and that when all these corrections have been made, his sentence is still senseless, inelegant, and ungrammatical.

He speaks of our "oftime, faithful correspondents." Oftime, faithful? Will Lloyd Guyot please permit me to smile?

While we have such fair writers as Aml, Nina," etc. The writer is not so fortunate as to have read the effusions of any of these writers; but, since Lloyd Guyot speaks of them as "fair writers," I have no doubt their articles would have given me with delight unspeakable, and yet, notwithstanding all this, I should prefer the writers to their writings.

"Now, whozzy, if I am not original, I risk the assertion that I am not totally ungrammatical." Jove help us! the content of this Lloyd Guyot is only equalled by his boundless ignorance of Grammar.

This Rhetorical prodigy next proceeds to give us a few cunning (?) slang expressions and succeeds in showing that he is better acquainted, yes, far better acquainted, with last year's language of the school and brothel than he is with his own mother tongue. Further on, he says, "jest Bon Ami and myself again take to miscellaneous rhyming." Heaven forbid! "But man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," and the readers of the WORLD can hope to be exempt. The writer would pray that this last bitter cup might pass from him, but since the death of Garfield, he has lost faith in prayer, and is now, indeed, without hope in the world.

As to the Editor's assisting on an article called "Kissing," he says, "Of course, surely Paulus does not mean to say that the Editor's knowledge begins and ends with Sorghum." As a young man, I give Lloyd credit for one paragraph worthy of publication, and I think the girls will second me, although I am confident that among the old folks, this frank concession will work the ruin of

The Dairy.

That Meeting of Dairymen.

The meeting of dairymen by those located near the St. Louis market, suggested by our good friend Drury some weeks since, seems to have received, if it merited, the attention of quite a number. Still, it seems to hang fire in immediate action, and possibly will in results. A bombshell exploded in the midst of our people might possibly disturb their equanimity for a moment, just sufficient to afford them time to say, "What was that?" and then to whittle away again as though nothing had occurred. When their butter has sold a few more years for one-half the price that others get, they will wake up and exclaim: "Why, dog-gone it, can't we make as good butter as Jones?" But until then, to use the explanation of one of them, they will do nothing. The columns of the RURAL WORLD, however, are open to those who are interested enough in the subject to urge it. We but carry the lamp; let those follow who would see the way.

Our Daily Interests.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—In your last issue Mr. Jos. Drury struck the right note in advocating the managing of the dairy industry in the vicinity of St. Louis. That we are behind here in that respect is an undeniable fact. Something that ought not be tolerated, if we would keep abreast of the times. Not only should we farmers here encourage the establishing of dairies to supply the great city of St. Louis with a superior article of butter and cheese, but we should also, to a great extent, furnish you with milk, well-fattened calves, early lambs, superior milk cows, &c. I say, let the enterprising farmers get together, and encourage an increase of industries, and at the same time a greater diversity of farm productions. For every agricultural industry which tends to counteract the present system of exhausting the soil, should receive the hearty support of all persons interested in the public welfare.

To make farming with us produce the best results, we must connect stock raising with it; these two must go hand in hand, as one is conducive to the other. And these together, rightly conducted, will at the same time solve for us the eternal fertility of the soil. I say, with Mr. Drury, "let the dairies be established;" and, further, there ought to be more milk routes on the different railroads leading into your city, to supply your citizens with fresh, wholesome milk, and at prices within the reach of those who at present have to content themselves with the watery article, from cows kept in filthy lots and stables and fed on the slops and refuse of a great city.

Creamery vs. Dairy.

COL. COLMAN:—I think many are deterred from engaging in butter dairying under the impression that a private dairy cannot compete either in price or quality with a creamery; whereas the contrary may be, and often is, the case—and the possibilities are always in favor of any dairyman who keeps about twenty cows and upwards. Still, I must admit, that on trial such is not generally the result, and it is always on account of want of skill or proper appliances or conveniences. In the creamery or factory system they cannot control the quality of their milk as well, and then the milk is very likely to be injured by transportation and the delay. The skill may be equal, and should be so. If the dairy is properly arranged, one can take care of the milk, skim and wash such vessels as the milk is set in, in less time than one can harness a team, and take the milk a half or three-fourths of a mile, and have it weighed, &c., and return to his own dairy, thereby saving some time as well as the use of a team. In churning, even though he has not the power of water, or other cheap power, it only takes from one-half to one hour to churn, which need not be done over three times a week, if cream is properly kept at a low temperature.

Thus I say from actual experience, that one can take care of milk, do the churning and handling of butter and cleaning up all utensils, in less time than is ordinarily taken in going to and from a creamery. Then why should it be and is it not done? In some cases it is done, and their butter sells as well or at higher prices than creamery butter. In the creamery plan, some of its patrons are very likely to bring bad milk to the creamery, and then all have to suffer alike from its effect. Where there are many patrons, some are apt to give some bad feed, let their cows when the pasture is short, get to the brush, leaves, &c., or be uncleanly about their milking, or careless about putting the milk of a diseased cow into cans, &c.—so much so, that it is almost impossible to get a general average of milk as perfect as any well-regulated private dairy. It is always the case that when the responsibility is divided among a large number, there is carelessness and indifference, so that almost the only check to the use of bad milk is the caution and skill of the manager to detect it, and the courage to condemn it, when from a large, influential patron.

In a private dairy the reverse is the case, so that if any bad butter is made the responsibility rests on him alone, and the reputation of his butter is injured by every neglect or oversight, and if he has a sufficient number of cows to put his butter upon the market fresh, say once a month, he can and ought to excel any creamery. Some may ask, what is the skill and what are the arrangements necessary for quality and cheapness and labor-saving appliances. As to skill, if

one has it not, he must learn it. In these times much has been written and published, and anyone with ordinary intellect can learn, if he does not know, from any of the works published on the subject. To go into details would extend this note beyond the ordinary limits of a weekly or monthly paper.

The most economical arrangement for the care of milk and making of good butter, is by the use of cold spring water, and any temperature from 40 to 60 degrees it can be worked to, and to good advantage; and the use of four pans or vessels is all that is required to set milk in, thus putting all of one milking into one vessel. Those we use are of tin, and about seven feet by two feet and six inches in depth, and a cover with a two-inch drip or plunge to drop outside of pan, and both air-tight, and these placed in a tank and fastened so as not to float loosely, and then water let onto and over them so that they will be completely under water or immersed. This will bring the milk to same temperature, winter and summer. We need neither fire nor ice to temper the milk. With such, all is like clock-work regularity, and never defective condition of cream or milk occasioned by weather. The water is used to keep both cream and butter at proper temperature. Many other ways are and can be devised to keep a proper and uniform temperature, though I know none as cheap as spring water.

These facts may well be considered by our farmers in Missouri, where from the small number of milk cows that are kept, it is difficult to adopt the creamery plan. There are only three butter dairies of twenty cows or over that I know of in this county, and they all make butter of the best quality, such as is sought by consumers of the best, and they all find ready sales without the aid of a commission merchant, and usually at 50 cents per pound by the year, or little under. They all use flowing spring water, and no section more abounds in such and good pasture lands. Yours,

D. DOUGLASS,
Jerseydale Farm, Pevely, Mo.

Butter that Can't be Kept.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—We often see the question asked, how to keep butter. It appears to me that we ought rather to learn how to make butter that we cannot keep, which we can do by strict attention to the business. I shall never forget the first package of butter I put up and took to town to ship. I felt so proud of it. I thought I must show it to a friend of ours, who was a merchant in the place. I did so, asking him if he did not think it nice. He examined it and said, "Well, yes;" but I could see that he thought it might be nice. I was not satisfied with his answer. I felt there must be something wrong with the butter that he did not wish to tell me, (if he knew), for he knew I thought it as good as could be made, and he did not want to wound my feelings, by pointing out to me my failure to make a number one butter. I determined to find out why he did not say more about it, (as I thought he would) so read everything I could get on the subject of butter making. I soon learned why my friend could say no more about my butter. I soon found out that I did not know the A B C in butter making, but was determined to learn, so kept on reading and experimenting. I got "American Dairying," by L. Arnold, "Willard's Practical Butter Book," and every thing I could get, that would give me any light on the subject. I read, and carefully studied what I read, and then by a close observation and careful watching, I soon found I had much to learn about butter making, to make a butter that would keep; but then I was not satisfied, for I wanted to make a butter that I could not keep, and I have now arrived at that point, for I can scarcely keep enough to feed the above meal seven cents per week on the butter alone. But this does not tell the whole story, for the cow is kept in much better condition by the cotton seed meal than she would be without it, for she is almost fat enough for the butcher. In addition to this, her manure is considerably the richer for the meal. And then there is the pleasure of seeing the animal in first-rate health, and carrying a thick, warm, soft, smooth coat of hair through the cold weather."

Mrs. A. H. WING,
Rosedale Farm, Vandalia, Ill.

REMARKS:—Now, who shall say that a woman can not keep a secret? The idea of Mrs. Wing, starting out to tell she did not know the A B C of butter making, and then that she had learned how, and refrain from giving the secret away. We want all the information you have acquired, and know that that is just the information the readers of the RURAL WORLD, are hungering for. Let us hear from you again.

The Profit of Cows.

The Darlington (Wis.) Republican published the following statement made by the proprietor of a creamery of that place:

The total income from 28 patrons was \$55,036 from 211 average cows, equal to \$26.50 per month for the average time, five months and twelve days. All farmers know that with proper handling a cow will give a flow of milk eight months in the year, and many contend that a heifer started right will flow the eleven months, and we have as the butter producer \$38.96. Every calf dropped is worth \$5, the skin milk is worth at least \$3. Here we have the average cow producing nearly \$47 a year. Is it a wonder that dairy farmers in New York, Pennsylvania and northern Ohio, live in fine houses and have big barns? What our farmers want to do is to get rid of their poor cows, quit sowing oats and wheat, seed down, club together and buy a few Jersey bulls, and in five years the same condition of things will exist in Iowa, and every country will show cows, not equal to Jersey Queen, whose record is 778 pounds in one year, but good enough to sell for \$100.

When dairying will pay in the eastern and New England States on land worth \$100 per acre, it will certainly pay on Iowa lands at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Foster the Dairy Business.

The English, both at home and in the colonies, do some very clever things to educate the people in the promotion of home industries; and though they are often beaten in open competition with other nations, their competitors have to get up early. The following, from the Chicago Times, is suggestive, to say the least:

A proposition is before the government

of Ontario, Canada, to establish and equip three or more model creameries in the vicinity of large towns in the province for the purpose of affording free instruction in the art of handling milk and making and packing butter. The expense of each is estimated at \$3,500, and it is thought that an experienced foreman and assistant can be obtained for \$1,500 per year. The pupils in dairying are expected to do the most of the work required as compensation for the instruction they receive. It is designed to establish the creameries in places where there are no factories in operation, and to obtain the milk to make into butter from farmers living in the vicinity. It is expected that the creameries will be self-sustaining after they are put in operation. Cheese factories were introduced into Ontario at an early day, and have resulted very satisfactorily. Canada cheese has a good reputation in the English market and brings a good price. Few creameries, however, have been established there, and the quality of the butter does not compare with that of the cheese. The province is credited with making over 50,000 pounds of butter each year, but as most of it is made on farms where but a small number of cows are kept, little skill is displayed in its manufacture. It is hoped that, after a sufficient number of persons have become experts in butter making, creameries will be established in most of the towns where many cows are kept, and that the quality of the butter will be greatly improved. The proposition to establish the model creameries meets with general favor.

Working Butter.

The most cultivated taste now demands butter so fresh that the delicate natural flavors are left the most prominent, and the quantity of salt varies from none at all in France, and often in England, to one-quarter of an ounce to the pound, by actual weight (not actual guess), in the American dairies that command the best prices. However safely the butter may have reached this point it is not out of danger. A rough, hasty hand may yet ruin it all, especially if a buyer-worker is used that is gifted with the power of rapid compression. Butter-milk worked in is destruction. If a groove is pressed with a lever-worker in a mass of butter it will soon fill with beads of milk and moisture; if this is allowed time to draw away, or is removed with a fine sponge covered with linen wet with brine, it is gone once for all; but, if a second movement of the lever re-encloses it, it is pressed into the butter, and loss of dry grain results.

This is a common evil with labor-saving workers that fail to give the moisture any chance to get away; as they roll and re-roll the butter until it is so soft that it gives oleomargarine a good start on the road to market. Perhaps at the end of this chapter it may be said that all this is lots of trouble; so it is; but if neatness, care and intelligence can double the value of all the dairy product and the labor of the farm, while elevating the business, is it not a reward for lots of trouble, if it be such to conduct a dairy with dainty hands?—Breeder's Gazette.

Cotton Seed Meal.

A. B. Allen, of New York, says: "I have lately made a careful trial with one cow, and find that adding two pounds per day of cotton, seed meal to her rations (one pound in the morning and one pound at night) increased the yield of her butter a fraction over one pound per week. The cost of the cotton seed meal, delivered at my barn, is two cents per pound, which would amount to twenty-eight cents per week. The butter was sold at the village store for thirty-five cents per pound, making the profit in finding the above meal seven cents per week on the butter alone. But this does not tell the whole story, for the cow is kept in much better condition by the cotton seed meal than she would be without it, for she is almost fat enough for the butcher. In addition to this, her manure is considerably the richer for the meal. And then there is the pleasure of seeing the animal in first-rate health, and carrying a thick, warm, soft, smooth coat of hair through the cold weather."

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Soon by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, New York. 41-12ew

Time with respect to principle is an eternal now.—[Thomas Paine.]

FLIES AND BUGS.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, a safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat. As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and life (microscopic and imperceptible in the air), or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly harmless, used externally or internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

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The Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1883—2 p. m. Receipts 24 hours—1,780 cattle; 3,410 hogs; 840 sheep.

CATTLE—Receipts were liberal, and market was active and strong on all grades. Pens were well cleared at noon. Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Avg.	Price
21	native cows...	1,000	\$6.90
15	native cows...	941	5.65
13	mixed butchers...	893	4.15
15	native steers...	920	4.50
16	mixed butchers...	892	4.12
19	native steers...	947	4.50
15	native steers...	928	5.00
17	southwest steers...	942	4.50
17	native steers...	1,257	5.00
20	native steers...	1,146	4.85
51	native steers...	1,232	5.00
13	native steers...	1,027	4.87
17	native steers...	1,245	5.10
64	native steers...	1,319	5.25
90	Colorado steers...	1,375	5.40

HOGS—Market for choice heavy hogs opened active and about 5¢ stronger. Choice butchers and selected heavy sold at \$6.50 @ \$6.65. Good to choice heavy (Boston hogs) sold at \$6.40 @ \$6.55. Packing hogs were a shade easier and ruled weak to the close—common to good sold at \$6.20 @ \$6.35. Light hogs were 5¢ stronger—Good Workers of 200@225 lbs average sold at \$6.20@6.25, bulk at \$6.30, a few light weights and common sold at \$6.10 @ \$6.15. Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Avg.	Price
24	native hogs...	865	41...211...\$6.20
24	native hogs...	861	4.00
19	native steers...	962	4.45
18	native steers...	1,073	4.75
18	southwest steers...	966	4.45
19	native steers...	1,118	4.70
21	mixed butchers...	890	4.25
17	native steers...	1,395	5.30
17	native steers...	1,334	5.30
20	native steers...	1,148	4.70
16	native steers...	1,055	4.65
17	native steers...	1,279	5.30

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR—Dull and easy. We quote X \$2.75, XX \$3.50; XXX \$3.40; family, \$3.30; choice \$4.00.

WHEAT—Grades were various in course of the market value, but were in demand and in better movement than recently. No. 2 red winter sold at a decline, though closing on the forenoon board with a firmer feeling, but No. 3 red sold firm at an advance and No. 4 winter at unchanged price. On the forenoon board futures were higher and strong at top rates at the close, though weak and lower at the opening from the unsettled and vacillating market value. No. 2, selling, cash \$1.62 1/4, No. 3 cash 94 1/4, No. 4 cash 91.

CORN—had a lower but active market cash and futures, and closed at the lowest prices of the day. There was an active demand for No. 2 mixed for export and speculative account, and new mixed had free sales at 46 1/4¢—the latter regular and bought by all classes of buyers. No. 2 white-mixed was in demand, but offerings have been held back and no sales have been reported since last Wednesday, yet bids have had a declining tendency.

OATS—Grades had a healthier market every day, the demand being quite active and diversified, and movement liberal in amount. No. 2 in free offering—opened out a fraction off, but soon reacted under strong competitive bidding between order and speculative buyers, closing firmer.

PROVISIONS—Bacon slow and easy, at 10 1/2¢ per clear, 10 1/2¢ clear rib, 9 1/2¢ long clear and as shoulders, boxed. D. S. Meats

nominally firmer, but very dull on all hands. Pork neglected—held in s. h. bbls at 20¢ for hams and \$17 for standard, but no takers. Lard nominally salable at 10 1/2@10 1/4c. Sales: Pork—On orders, 25 bbls at \$18.

HAY—Receipts heavy and offerings very large; market demoralized, dead dull and lower, save on fancy large-baled timothy. Sales very few and what were made went up to 5¢ to \$1 per ton decline. Sales: East trl—4 cars prime timothy at \$15@12, 1 prime mixed \$10, 2 fancy large-baled at \$15; this side—2 cars prime prairie at \$8, 4 choice do at \$8.50@9, 2 overripe mixed at \$9, 2 cars prime mixed at \$10@12.5, 1 low do at \$6.50, 1 prime timothy at \$11.50, 6 straight prime to choice (bale small-baled) at \$12, 2 choice at 11@14.5, 2 fancy at 15@15.50.

SHEEP—Market was fairly active and firm under liberal receipts. Sales: 24...106...\$4.75 75...89...105...\$4.65 79...103...\$5.50 23...125...\$5.25

FRIDAY, January 25, 1883—2 p. m.—Receipts 24 hours—1,250 cattle; 4,260 hogs; 1,350 sheep.

CATTLE—Heavy shipping steers are slow and from 10¢ to 15¢ lower than yesterday. Medium weight steers are about 10¢ lower and slow, but light shipping steers are fairly active and only a shade lower. Coarse, uneven cattle are irregular and dull. Butchers cattle rated fairly active and steady. There is a good inquiry for fresh milch cows. Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Avg.	Price
33	native hogs...	861	4.00
19	native butchers...	962	4.45
18	native steers...	1,073	4.75
18	southwest steers...	966	4.45
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17	native steers...	1,395	5.30
17	native steers...	1,334	5.30
20	native steers...	1,148	4.70
16	native steers...	1,055	4.65

HOGS—Market for choice heavy hogs was quiet and a shade easier. We now quote choice butchers and selected heavy at \$6.45 to \$6.60. Good to choice heavy (Boston hogs) at \$6.35 to \$6.50. Packing hogs were 5¢ lower, and sold at \$6.15 to \$6.30. Light hogs were active & shade stronger, good Workers of 200@225 lbs average sold at \$6.20 to \$6.30, bulk at \$6.30, a few light weights and common sold at \$6.10 @ \$6.15. All sold. Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Avg.	Price
61	221...	\$6.30	65...55...
46	343...	6.45	36...21...
26	293...	6.15	26...22...
21	257...	5.75	45...35...

GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR—Dull and easy. We quote X \$2.75, XX \$3.50; XXX \$3.40; family, \$3.30; choice \$4.00.

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SHEEP—Market dull, about 20¢ lower. Sales: 52...94...\$4.00 71...85...3.40

FRIDAY, January 25, 1883—2 p. m.—Receipts 24 hours—160 cattle; 350 hogs; 200 sheep.

CATTLE—Heavy shipping steers are dull and from 10¢ to 15¢ lower than Friday, or 25¢ to 35¢ lower than Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Receipts here are liberal and but a few are selling. Chicago and the Eastern markets are glutted. Light weight steers are not so much depressed as the heavy cattle, but they are slow and lower. Butcher cattle are about 10¢ lower than Friday and slow. Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Avg.	Price
32	mixed steers...	865	27...28...
34	185...	6.35	72...20...
36	180...	6.40	38...34...
24	242...	5.75	50...45...

HOGS—Market dull, about 20¢ lower. Sales: 52...94...\$4.00 71...85...3.40

MONDAY, January 29, 1883—2 p. m.—Receipts 24 hours—160 cattle; 350 hogs; 200 sheep.

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